

FARM AND HOME.

Watering Growing Flowers.

S. Edward Todd, the well-known writer, thus sensibly expresses himself in regard to a practice concerning which a great lack of common sense is often manifested:

Let tillers of the soil imitate nature. The earth is never watered except in cloudy weather. When the surface of the earth is dry as dust, a gentle shower only descends to moisten the surface, thus preparing it to absorb a copious shower. The rain does not fall when the sun shines. It will do the plants more injury than benefit, to water them when the sun shines. Earth must first be rendered damp before it will absorb water rapidly.

Many gardeners have such vague and indefinite notions of applying water to growing plants, that the plants are frequently watered when the roots do not need moisture; and at other times they suffer for want of water.

The great secret of success in watering consists in furnishing just such an amount of artificial supply as the plant needs, without flooding on the one hand, or stinting on the other. This must be judged of by the actual condition of the plant at the time. In some instances, I have known cases where young trees have been actually destroyed by injudicious watering. Again I have seen trees perish for want of watering. In the latter instance, growth had already commenced, and the young leaves were rapidly pumping the water from the soil up through the roots and stem, and a larger supply was needed than could be obtained. A plant in a state of rapid vegetation, will consume or throw off into the air, more than ten times as much water as a dormant plant. It is by no means an uncommon error to pour water on a hard and baked surface, without it descending even a single inch below, or within half a foot of the roots of the plant. Such waterings will, of course, do more harm than good. It will afford instruction to such superficial operators, to throw up a little of the soil, and witness the dry, ashy earth beneath the thin moistened crust. Water will penetrate freely into a mellow and well cultivated surface; but the removal of a few inches, to be replaced after watering, will be advisable in most cases where the roots lie deep in the soil.

Corn as Feed for Horses.

The experience of feeders of stock of all kinds has shown that the fattening properties of Indian corn are surprisingly great, and to be preferred for this purpose to everything else; moreover, it is preferred by most animals to almost every other kind of feed.

The following analysis of Indian corn, according to Dana, made for the purpose of comparing its nutritive and fat-forming qualities with those of some other articles used for feeding, shows the great difference of what Dr. Dana calls the fat-forming principles in favor of corn, and does not surprise us, from what have we seen of its effects when fed to animals:

ANALYSIS OF CORN.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Corn, 100 lbs. | |
| Containing of flesh forming principles— | |
| gluten, albumen, &c. | 1.20 |
| Fat-forming principles—starch, sugar, | |
| woody, fibre, oil, &c. | .8843 |
| Water | 9.00 |
| Salts | 1.31 |
| | 100.00 |

It will be observed from the above analysis, that there is little loss from woody fiber or other inert substance, but that corn is almost wholly composed of flesh and fat-forming substances. It is this principle contained in corn that is modified and corrected as a feed, and not to be added to by a great concentration of nutritive matter. Or, in other words, there should be added to the corn materials that do not contain, or at least but in a small degree, those powerful constituents that characterize Indian corn. And, for this purpose, we recommend that the corn be in a minute division, or ground into meal, and be fed with cut hay and a little bran. The bran is to prevent, or at least modify, the costive or binding and heating effects of the corn; the chaff or cut hay is to give sufficient bulk to the feed, thereby keeping the bowels moist, and the meal from contraction. At the same time, the horse has a feed before him of which he can eat his fill without producing cramp or colic, which often results from feeding corn whole or in meal, without a sufficient mixture or bulk being given to it. It is the want of this knowledge, together with the extra trouble in cutting hay and mixing such a feed, that forms the chief argument of some stablemen against feeding with corn and in favor of oats.

FEEDING CARRIAGE HORSES.

A carriage or saddle horse used for shopping or afternoon rides or drives can be kept in excellent condition with six pounds of corn-meal, three pounds of cut hay, two quarts of wheat bran, and a teaspoonful of salt, mixed with warm water in winter and cold in summer; the water to be just enough barely to moisten the mess and not make soft feed or slop, to disturb the bowels of the horse and unfit him for exertion.

The above named mess is to be divided into three feeds, for morning, noon and evening. An addition of six to eight pounds of hay must also be given in the rack. These quantities, however, are merely proximate, for the old horse and one of harder work will, to keep him in good condition, require an addition, and young animals of less work will not require so much.

Draught and hard-work horses should be fed more generously, say fifteen to sixteen pounds of meal, with six or eight pounds of cut hay, half a peck of bran, and an allowance of hay in the rack at night.

ABOUT WATERING HORSES.

Horses should be allowed in summer time at least four waterings a day, and half a bucketful at a time, and in winter a pailful may be allowed morning and evening, which is sufficient to assuage their thirst without causing them to bloat or puff up. Care, however, should be taken that the horse is not put to work immediately after drinking a full bucket of water, especially if required to go fast, because digestion and severe exertion can never go on together, and moreover, purging is apt to ensue. In some cases broken wind or heaves is thus produced.—*American Stable Guide*

"Doctor, do you think tight lacing is for the consumption?" "Not at all, love—it is what it lives on."

EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY.

Prof. Nicholson's Lecture on Agriculture.

We give below an abstract of Prof. Nicholson's lecture on manuring:

"Nature is continually manuring the soil of uncultivated lands. The wise farmer will follow Nature's teachings. There is no soil, however rich, that will not become exhausted without manuring. Our American soil was pre-eminently rich when taken possession of by the white people. The Virginia farmer tilled his land a great many years without manuring, thinking that it needed none, but it finally became exhausted and was abandoned for fresh lands in the West. Yet these lands have been reclaimed, by draining, manuring, &c. Manuring is not practiced to any extent in this country.

"The only kind of farming which pays is that which produces large crops. In order to secure these, food taken from the soil by the plant must be returned in the form of manure. We classify manure as organic and inorganic. Inorganic manure contains ashes, lime, magnesia, gypsum, phosphate, salt, &c. Ashes contain the elements of a good manure. Often, great quantities of it lie in the ash bank, within fifty feet of the farmer's garden, as if it were of no value, when it is worth \$25.00 per ton. Ashes may be drilled, sown broadcast, or mixed in the manure heap. They improve almost all soils. The quantity must depend on the soil and crop—12 to 15 bushels to light soils, 25 to 30 on heavy. Leached ashes are not as good, because they have lost some potash and soda. Grasses, beans, peas, potatoes and roots are most benefited by ashes. Coal ashes are not so valuable as wood ashes.

"Lime is the great manipulator, and the best of all manures for this reason. Its sources are limestone, marble, chalk and shells. These contain, before burning, from 40 to 45 per cent. of carbonic acid. In burning this is expelled, and the lime is left quick, or caustic. Then its affinity for moisture and carbonic acid is very great, and if exposed to the air, mixed with earth or water, it soon passes again into a carbonate or hydrate. In this state it is used on the farm. It is a panacea for all the ills plants are heir to. It makes heavy land lighter, and light land heavier. It disinfects the atmosphere and purifies the soil. It is the key that unlocks the wealth of the soil.

"Large crops only are profitable. If a field bring but ten bushels of wheat per acre, and it costs eight bushels to grow it, then there can be only two bushels profit. If the ten bushels can be made thirty, the profit will be at least fifteen. Lime will help to do it.

"In application, it should be either laid on the ground in small heaps, in a quick state, for the rain and wind to slack, or covered up in large piles with earth, and allowed to reduce to a powder, then spread on when well slackened; or it may be put into the manure heap. It should be kept near the surface.

"Gypsum is more largely sold, perhaps than any of the commercial manures. It is valuable when applied to sandy or clayey soil in quantities of from two to four bushels per acre. It is a specific for clover, and very good for leguminous plants.

"The great amount of mineral matter in bones entitles them to be classed among the inorganic manures. All parts of the bone are useful. Apply twenty-five bushels to the acre, and renew every five years, but in less quantity. Worn-out pastures are much benefited by it.

"Salt is good when used alone, but mixed one part with three parts of ashes and five parts of lime, is excellent for corn, and almost all plants.

The speaker then referred to organic manures, explaining their nature, and then gave the comparative values of barnyard manures.

A FACT IN REGARD TO HORSES.

There is perhaps no marked exhibition of Nature's law of adaption of means to ends, or of supply to waste, than is shown in the arrangement of the horse's foot. There terminate the various ducts of communication and supply, rendering it a point in the animal economy of no little importance. The extremity of the limb being of such a vital character, and coming in contact with the ground, needs protection; accordingly the hoof is constructed especially, it appears, to prevent inner portions of the foot in coming against the ground, and not with regard to injury from above on the sides of the foot; a consistent fact, since, in the state of nature, these portions of the foot are not subject to injury any more than is the rest of the animal.

The direction and arrangement of the fibre of the hoof proves this point, as do practical tests also. A nail driven into the wall of the hoof from below, on account of this arrangement of the fibre, occasions no pain; but a nail clinched on the top or side of the hoof with a hammer, induces pain, and in some instances where horses have been lame from no apparent cause, it has been simply the result of an inner irritation, caused by pounding the hoof. This is an important point, and should not be overlooked by horsemen. An arrangement by which the nails on a horse's hoof could be clinched without using a hammer would eventually be an advantage.—*Cor. N. E. Homestead.*

WHIPPING OXEN.—It is cruel and generally useless act of barbarism to whip oxen, yet many farmers are in the habit of continually keeping the whip going when teaming their cattle. Instead of inviting the animals to exertion by proper words, the first intimation that the poor creatures have from their master that he desires them to start is a cut of the whip or a prick of goad. This is not only savage, but absolutely wicked and wholly unnecessary. Another practice often seen is that of pounding and thrashing the oxen because they don't readily back a load, when they have not been taught to back an empty cart down hill. If animals are desired to work, they must first be taught to work; and when they understand what is wanted of them they will cheerfully comply. But there is a better way to communicate your desires to them than through the whip. Kindness and skillful management are far better.

GRAVES OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

The graves of the Confederate dead in the cemeteries at Alexandria and at Arlington were yesterday decorated with flowers, at the same time that such honors were paid to the Union dead, there being, on this occasion, no military guards, as there were last year, to prevent such attention on the part of the friends of the Confederate dead.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.*

We publish the above as the best answer to be given to the *Press and Herald's* story of the "dastardly" acts of the Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, in snatching from the Confederate graves the flowers placed there by friends. We prefer to accept the statement of Mr. Cronse, of the *Times*, for we know him to be a gentleman of high character. The *Press and Herald's* account came from some one at Washington as mean as he well could be.

Correspondence.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 19th, 1870.

Admiral D. G. Farragut:

DEAR SIR—Arrangements have been made, as in previous years, by many of the citizens of this place and the adjacent country, to commemorate with suitable ceremonies the services, and honor the deceased soldiers of the United States, who lost their lives in defence of the National Government and the Union of the States, and whose bodies are interred in the National Cemetery in this vicinity.

In performing this sad, yet not unpleasant duty, it is but natural that we should think with kindness, admiration and gratitude, not only of these dead heroes and other patriot soldiers and sailors, who fell under the same flag, but also of their companions, on land or at sea, who survived the perils of the deadly conflict, and who yet live to see with joy the return and establishment of a peace, which it is earnestly hoped will never again be broken during "the tide of time," and to share in common with all their countrymen in the happy fruits of their toils and sufferings.

It is no flattery, dear sir, for us to say, that we recognize in you, one of the most faithful and eminent of the brave and illustrious chiefs, who led on the armed hosts of the Republic to battle and ultimate victory, and inspired them to valorous deeds by example as well as command; and that we take pleasure in claiming you as a native son of Tennessee and of this county, whose fame reflects a lustre upon the spot where he was born and the people who dwell there. For these reasons we should be glad of your presence at the proposed commemoration on the 30th of this month, to welcome you on an occasion in which we are sure you will sympathize, to the place of your birth and the scenes of your earlier childhood, and to extend to you our friendly hospitalities.

It is true, no doubt, that none of the men whose graves it is intended shortly to decorate here with flowers, belonged to the band of sailors who fought to save the Nation's life. Many of them, probably, sleep beneath the waters, where no fragrant and blooming garlands—no presence of kind and sympathizing friends—can reach them. But the purpose of our celebration includes them equally with the men who, having died for the Union, sleep beneath the sod as the call of the Great Captain to awake, and arise, shall include them both in the morning of the resurrection, when "the earth and sea shall give up their dead."

We hope that you will accept the invitation, which we have been delegated by a public meeting of the citizens, to communicate, and will honor the commemoration of the 30th inst. with your presence. If, however, it should be out of your power to do so, we are instructed to request that you will take an early opportunity to visit this city.

We are yours, truly and respectfully,
P. DICKINSON,
THOS. W. HUMES,
M. D. BEARDEN,
C. W. JONES,
E. T. HALL,
O. P. TEMPLE,
J. M. THORNBURG,
J. S. VAN GILDER.

NEW YORK, May 23rd, 1870.

Gentlemen:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind communication of the 19th inst., inviting me to revisit the scenes of my childhood, and to unite with you in your proposed commemoration on the 30th inst., of decorating the graves of the gallant men who fell in defense of our Union; and, at the same time, tendering me your "friendly hospitalities."

I cannot well express to you the pain it gives me to decline an invitation, the acceptance of which would afford me so much gratification. I have long anticipated, with feelings of no ordinary pleasure, a visit to scenes which are indelibly impressed upon my memory, and the renewal of associations long severed by the decrees of fortune; but my health still denies me the privilege of gratifying this desire, and I must, therefore, indulge the hope that the opportunity may yet be granted me, when I assure you nothing will give me more real pleasure than the visit you have so kindly proposed.

Accept, gentlemen, my sincerest thanks for the friendly and complimentary terms in which you have conveyed the invitation; and, rest assured, that your kind expressions will not be amongst the least of the many gratifying evidences I have received of the unchanging confidence of my fellow citizens.

Assuring you of my sympathies in your sad commemoration on the 30th inst., and reiterating my sincere gratitude for your very friendly invitation,

I remain, gentlemen, very truly and respectfully,

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Admiral United States Army.
To Messrs. P. Dickinson, Thos. W. Humes, M. D. Bearden, C. W. Jones, E. T. Hall, O. P. Temple, J. M. Thornburgh, J. S. Van Gilder—Committee.

In connection with the above correspondence, we publish the following with Gen. Terry:

(DISPATCH.)
KNOXVILLE, May 19th, 1870.
Major General A. Terry, Atlanta, Ga.:
I am authorized to invite you to deliver the address at the Decoration services, in this city, on the 30th inst. Can you accept? Answer,
A. J. RICKS,
Chairman Committee.

(ANSWER.)
ATLANTA, May 20th, 1870.
Capt. A. J. Ricks, Chairman Committee, Knoxville, Tennessee:
I am very much obliged for your invitation, but my duties make it impossible for me to leave.
A. H. TERRY,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

Administrators' Notice.
E. C. Edwards, Administrator of Isaac White, dec'd, vs. the heirs and creditors of Isaac White, dec'd.

IN THIS CAUSE THE ADMINISTRATOR HAVING suggested the insolvency of the estate of Isaac White, deceased, it is ordered by the court that the administrator give notice for all persons having claims against said estate to file them with the Clerk of the County Court of Anderson county, Tenn., within three months from this date, properly authenticated according to law. In pursuance to the above order all persons are notified to file said claims, or they shall be forever barred both in law and equity.
E. C. EDWARDS,
June 1st—Adm'r of Isaac White, dec'd.

Circulars.
Circulars printed cheap and in the best style, at the CHRONICLE office.

MONITOR,



For Coal and Wood, the only Stove in this market with the Suspensory Back.

HOXSIE & DE PUE,
No. 106, Gay Street,

STOVES, GRATES,
Marbelized Mantles,
FRONTS, FENDERS,
PUMPS.

FOR CISTERN AND WELLS,

Galvanized and Wrought

IRON PIPE,

Hollowware and Castings of all kinds

JAPANESE AND TIN WARE,

Pressed Ware of all kinds,

ROOFING & GUTTERING

Done at short notice.

We now have the largest stock of STOVES ever offered in this market.

Also, the celebrated Cook Stove

FASHION,



The best Stove for burning wood ever offered in this market.

We are also manufacturing the celebrated Step Stove

"SOUTHERN STAR,"

Which we offer to the Trade at Prices that defy competition.

All Stoves guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Our House Furnishing Department

is now complete, having just received a New Stock, which was purchased at panic prices.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

April 6th

O. B. SMITH & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BOOKSELLERS,

91 GAY STREET,

Knoxville, Tennessee.

Merchants and others from the country

are respectfully requested to give us a call

before purchasing, for we will not be unduly

sold.

O. B. Smith.

Julius Eneri.

D. W. Brainard.

April 6th

Sevier County Tax Sale.

STATE OF TENNESSEE—SEVIER COUNTY.

Circuit Court, March Term, 1870.

WHEREAS, LEWIS WAYLAND, COLLECTOR of the Public Taxes for Sevier County for the year 1869, has reported to Court the following town lot as having been assessed for taxes for the year 1869; that the taxes thereon are due and remain unpaid, and that the owners thereof have no goods and chattels within his County on which he can distrain for said taxes, to-wit:

Preston's Heirs, one town lot in the town of Sevierville, 5th District, valued at \$100—tax for 1869, 90 cents; Clerk's fee, \$1.50; Printer's fee, \$1.50; Collector's fee, \$1.00—total, \$4.90.

It was therefore considered by the Court that judgment be and is hereby entered against the aforesaid town lot in the name of the State for the sum annexed, being the amount of taxes, costs and damages due thereon for the year 1869; and it is ordered by the Court that said town lot, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the taxes, costs and charges be sold as the law directs.

Therefore, you, the said Lewis Wayland, Revenue Collector for Sevier County, are hereby commanded to expose to public sale the said town lot, or so much thereof as will be sufficient value to satisfy the taxes, costs and charges thereon, at the Court house in Sevierville, on the first Monday of July next, the foregoing town lot, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes, costs and charges thereon.

Witness A. E. Murphy, Clerk of said Court, at his office, in Sevierville, the first Monday of March, 1870.
A. E. MURPHY, Clerk.

By M. W. McCows, D. C.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST bidder, for cash, at the Court house door in Sevierville, on the first Monday of July next, the foregoing town lot, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes, costs and charges thereon.

LEWIS WAYLAND,
Tax Collector, Sevier County.

June 1st—wit

M. & N. STERN,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing

AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Gay Street, Knoxville, Tennessee.

(Opposite Cusack, McClung & Co.)

Drugs and Patent Medicines.

HART'S RUB-HARD LINIMENT!

THIS LINIMENT, ALTHOUGH BUT LATELY introduced in the Southwest, is having a very good sale and bids fair to find its way into every family. It will be found a VALUABLE REMEDY for all diseases where an

External Application

is required. It can be used with confidence for the relief and cure of

INFAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, &c.

Try it and you will find it a good liniment. Price,

25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by merchants generally.

H. G. R.

Hart's Great Relief!

THIS REMEDY IS ONE OF THE BEST FAMILY Medicines in use, and will be found a great relief of all diseased action from which pain originates.

Every Family

Should have it at hand. Don't wait until Pain comes within your doors before purchasing.

HART'S GREAT RELIEF WILL RELIEVE

Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Bruises, Pleurisy, Croup, Toothache, Painful Neck, Dolorous Sprain or Spasm, Headache, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, Fever, Sore, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Cholera, Hysteria, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Inflammations, Paralysis, Cuts, Chafing, Lumbago, Cattle, Burns and Scalds, Spinal Affection, Piles, Cholera

Morbus, Pain in the Breast or Side, Difficult Breathing, Cramps in the Stomach, Dysentery or Diarrhoea, Falls and Accidents, or whatever your Complaint may be

That Gives You Pain!

HART'S

Vegetable Toothache Anodyne

IS WARRANTED

As an immediate cure for the Toothache, caused by decay, it also cures every kind of gum and causes them to harden and adhere to the teeth; it cures gum boils, heals all sores of the gums; it sweetens and purifies the breath; applied to the swollen gum it affords great relief, with children that are teething it is a perfectly harmless remedy, but must be used according to directions to get promised relief.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction, when ONE 25 CENT BOTTLE WILL CURE INSTANTANEOUSLY?

Hart's Cough Lozenges

FOR THE ALLEVIATION OF

Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, ASTHMA, CATARRH.

And all Disorders of the Throat and Lungs.

Dr. E. B. Hart, Proprietor, Boston.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS WILL FIND

the Lozenges invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. There are no peculiar directions to be observed in the use of them. Containing nothing deleterious, they can be taken as freely as requisite. One or two Lozenges dissolved gradually in the mouth, repeating it if necessary, will invariably give relief, with children that are teething it is a perfectly harmless remedy, but must be used according to directions to get promised relief.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction, when ONE 25 CENT BOTTLE WILL CURE INSTANTANEOUSLY?

Price 25 Cents per Box.

Dr. M. Lytle's Elixir!

FOR THE CURE OF

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Bloody Flux, CHOLERA MORBUS, PAINFUL PURGING, SUMMER COMPLAINT, CRAMP AND COLIC.

The want of a medicine of this character has long been felt by the community, and has induced the proprietors, by over thirty years' trial in private, to introduce it for the benefit of the public as a simple family medicine. It does not act as a cathartic, or purge, but by reducing the acidity of the secretions membranes of the bowels, reduces the inflammation, hence purifies a thorough cure.

The proprietors take the liberty of stating to the public, that no more perfect receipt (which is guaranteed for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases) exists in the world, being entirely vegetable and containing no sugar or lead or other noxious drug or mineral. And they would further say that the preparation has met the hearty approval of numerous physicians who have used it.

DIRECTIONS:

To adults, a tablespoonful after each passage, or four times a day. To children under ten, a half-teaspoonful as required. To children under five, a teaspoonful, or less under two or three, a half-teaspoonful, as required, and by carefully administering as directed it will never fail.

Hart's Magnolian Cough Drops

PRICE PER BOTTLE 25 CENTS.

This medicine can confidently be recommended for all diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Spitting of Blood. It does not produce any cathartic effect, but from the largely deleterious and insidious character of the ingredients of which it is composed, it is claimed that it will do all for this dire disease that any Cough Medicine can do.

This medicine contains NO OPIUM, or other ingredient of a deleterious character, and may be given with the utmost confidence and safety in every stage of the disease and to patients of every age. Dose from ten drops to a teaspoonful, according to the age of the patient, and repeated in every instance as the urgency of the case requires, in one, two, three or four hours.

Damon's Stock Powders.

THESE POWDERS ARE PREPARED FROM

Medicines which possess the most Powerful Purifying properties, and when administered to Horses produce the most beneficial results. As a laxative, they expel from the stomach and intestines all foreign substances. As a tonic they increase the tone and strength of the system; and as a purifier they cleanse the blood and lay the foundation for a strong and healthy circulation. They are a preventive of Lung Fever, and an excellent remedy for all the diseases to which this noble animal is subject. Their use strengthens the